

# The Daily State Chronicle.

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## VANCE AND VICTOR.

### A GREAT DAY FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

Senator Vance, Hon. B. H. Bunn and Hon. W. H. Kitchen Address the People—A Great Occasion.

The announcement yesterday morning that Vance, Bunn and others would speak at Brookside Park during the day, caused a crowd of about 2,000 people to assemble at that pretty spot at 12:15 o'clock.

The people were both from the town and country in considerable numbers, and they listened with absorbing interest to what the speakers had to say.

### THE SPEAKING.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Ed. Chambers Smith, Esq., chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, called the gathering to order, and announced that Hon. G. W. Sanderlin would introduce Senator Vance.

Senator Vance was introduced by State Auditor Sanderlin, who did so in his best style, giving interesting war reminiscences, showing how Senator Vance had clothed the soldiers during the war. North Carolina soldiers had the best of clothing and food, and the people will be true and faithful to Vance, because the Senator has always been faithful and true to them. Within the heart of every true North Carolinian we shall and enshrined there the name and lineage of Zebulon Baird Vance.

### Vance Begins His Speech.

Amid great cheering, Senator Vance began his speech. He declared that the elections this fall portend more than the ordinary elections which are held every two years. The Republican party originated upon the question of slavery, and its machinations brought about civil war, and has ever since been kept alive by the bitterness engendered by the war. It has no right to exist. It is not based upon the constitution. If war prejudices were withdrawn the Republican party would be a useless corporation.

### He Tells a Joke.

It would be like the Irishman's terrapin. He cut off the terrapin's head. It was still wallowing, and the cook complained that it was not dead. The lady of the house complained to the Irishman who had killed the terrapin. He said: "Faith and that beast is as dead as hell but he isn't sensible of it." It would be so with the Republican party if prejudice could be put aside.

### The Farmers' Movement.

There is a new movement the Farmers' Alliance which was begotten by the outrageous legislation of the Republican party. The Alliance has partially been organized by his advice. By allying itself to class interests—the Republican party had given legislation at the expense of the people. He had advised the farmers all along to organize in order to fight the devil with fire. He had told them that delegations from all interests except the farmers had lobbyists in Congress. The farmers asked for nothing invariably, and they always got it.

### Legislation for the Classes.

The farmers movement was necessary. When bad men combine good men must associate or go to the wall. Ever since the close of war war all legislation has been directed at the expense of the masses. Special privileges were given to bankers, manufacturers and others.

### Silver Demonetized.

He showed how the bondholders had, by falsehood and fraud, demonetized silver and made their bonds payable in gold, which was then at a premium of forty per cent. Their wealth could not be taxed by county, State, or municipality. Silver was the money with which Abraham bought himself a burying ground; and silver, which has always been the money of the people, was demonetized by the Republicans. All property is measured in value by the money in the world. Little money makes products low, and enough money makes them higher.

### One-half of the currency was struck out when silver was demonetized, and the price of every product that the farmer sells was reduced by demonetization.

The man who had \$1,000 before demonetization, could buy twice as much as ever before with the money, and this seriously and injuriously affected men who were compelled to sell their labor.

### The Farmers are Right.

The farmers have a right and ought to complain of these things. The effect of the tariff laws is that whenever foreign products come in and a duty of fifty per cent ad valorem is put upon them, that amount is added to the price of the goods. We could stand that, but the oppression did not stop there.

### How The Tariff is a Tax.

The total amount of duty collected on foreign goods is \$218,000,000 a year. For every dollar's worth of goods we import we buy of home manufacturers \$5.00 worth, at the lowest calculation; some say we buy \$15.00 worth. By reason of the tax, the home manufacturer is enabled to put up the price of his domestic goods. We pay 50 cents tax on foreign goods and about 45 cents tax on home made goods. It does not go into the Treasury, but into the left-hand pocket of the protected manufacturer. This is wrong and the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Topeka vs. Loan Association has decided that "whenever the government lays one hand on the property of the citizen and transfers it to another, it is robbery under the form of law."

### A Practical Application.

If the county commissions of Wake county order the building of a bridge, all property is taxed to build it. Suppose the Board should order a store house to be built for one of your citizens or tax the people to build a house for a nios young man to go to house-keeping (a very good thing), it would be robbery. "We would put them out," cried a voice.

There are some exceptions, said the speaker. We have built one for the

Republican party—a house in the suburbs of Raleigh—as the penitentiary.

The constitution gives no power to levy tax except for public, common and general uses. Republicans have imposed protective duties in spite of constitutional prohibitions, one dollar of which goes to the government and five into private hands.

### The People Ignored.

All of the legislation for twenty five years has been in the interest of bankers, corporations, railroads, manufacturers, bondholders, and the people have nothing to say but to pay the tax. How does it happen that the Goulds and the Vanderbilts and others build marble palaces and own all the banks, while the land from which our bread comes, and the people who pray, "Give us this day our daily bread," are poor and in debt. It is because the Republican Congress has made friends of the mammon of iniquitousness. Millions of dollars go into the hands of Quay—a criminal who buys newspapers and floods the land with literature that tries to teach that you are benefited by the tariff. He tries to show that the higher tax you pay, the richer you become. In this way—out of the money of the beneficiaries by the tariff—the people are corrupted and elections are carried for the Republicans.

### Another Joke.

This reminds me of the case of the two little negroes. One of them was sawing wood, and the first little (Peter) fellow said:

"What are you sawing wood for, Jim?"

"For my mother," said, Jim.

Peter—"What does she give you?"

Jim—"Five cents a load."

Peter—"What do you do with your money?"

Jim—"Mammy keeps it for me."

Peter—"What are you going to do with it when you get a pile?"

Jim—"Mammy is going to take it and buy a new handle for this axe so I can cut more wood."

That is how the farmer is helped. The railroads and the tariff makers on put as much tax as the traffic and the goods will bear.

My dear friends—my unconverted friends—let any man get in a bushel basket and see if he can lift himself over the fence. He can do it just as quickly as he can make himself rich by taxing himself.

### Pauper Labor.

And all this is done, say these fellows, to protect us from the pauper labor of Europe. And yet one half of the factories in the North are operated by men who cannot ask for a piece of bread in the English language. He drew a graphic and humorous picture of the foreigners in America who make money for the manufacturers, and crowd out American workmen, appealing for protection against "foreign pauper labor."

If two men sit down to play cards, and one man wins \$500 the other must lose it. There can be no other way of winning it.

### Another Joke.

The farmer has not gone to the legislators. He has been quiet, hoping for better times. It reminds me of a negro in Salisbury. He was found in the basement of a house and asked, "What are you doing here?" The reply was: "I am just looking around thinking no harm and a hoping of no hard feelings." If protection should be given to all, equitably, it would do no good. If all have it, we will come out the same hole that we go in at. The farmers were asked to give protection to their brethren and they agreed upon the understanding that they, too, should have protection. The shame is that the farmer exports what he makes and can therefore get no protection. Except for seed purposes—no wheat is imported. Last year we imported 1,600 bushels of wheat and exported 49,000,000 bushels of wheat. We exported \$250,000,000 worth of cotton, and imported not a bale. The farmer is the "common voucher"—the common payee.

### Unfair Distribution of Wealth.

We have prospered greatly in America, but the wealth has gone into the hands of the few, and the pocket-books of the many look like an elephant had stepped on them.

The great problem is how to distribute wealth equitably. One hundred and fifty thousand people own three-quarters of the wealth made by 64,000,000 people, and it has been the result of the legislation in the interest of the few. Whenever by means of law a man gets possession of a dollar which he hasn't earned from one who earned it, he is a robber, and the legislators who shaped the laws are robbers.

### Republican Responsibility.

There is not a law of which the farmer complains that the Republican party is not directly responsible for—every law owes its paternity to the Republican party, and under the statute of 43 Elizabeth, I could take them into the county court and make them give bond for the support of the infant. It is natural for the farmers to be indignant. They ought to be indignant, but they ought to be indignant with the Republicans who are the sole cause of their oppression.

### Candid Dealing With the Farmers.

I have never fooled the farmers except in making them believe I was a clever fellow—and I don't reckon I fooled them so badly after all.

Your enemy is the Republican party. Do not incur the risk of damaging the Democratic party, which is the only agency that can bring relief.

### The Alliance and Democracy.

There is no demand, except one of the Farmers' Alliance, which is not a conditional principle of the Democracy. Let us stand together.

St. Paul, when shipwrecked, told his terrified fellow-travelers: "Except ye abide in the ship ye cannot be saved." Unless ye abide in the Democratic party and seek relief under its banners ye cannot obtain the relief needed.

Suppose the Democratic party were to dissolve itself; how could you dislodge the great enemy? Here you have a great army in the field. It would not

do to disband an army and trust to a volunteer militia. It is better to strengthen those who are already armed than to trust to chance for some one to take their places.

### Sectional Legislation.

The tariff legislation has not only been for classes but shamefully sectional. We raise now by Federal taxation about \$450,000,000 revenue per annum. How is that spent?

"For whiskey, I reckon" cried a voice. "No," said Senator Vance, "if that was so we might get a dram in North Carolina, but we don't even get that." How is it spent? For disabled and dependent pensions we spend \$118,000,000 every year. Out of every \$100 of that \$99 goes North.

Two hundred millions of dollars is spent for river and harbor appropriations, and \$17,000,000 goes North.

For public buildings \$50,000 is given to the South for a million spent in the North.

Where in North Carolina we get \$1 in protection, Massachusetts gets \$100.

### Infamous Sectionalism.

A few days ago, in the Senate, the sectionalism of the Republican party was aptly illustrated. The grain growers of the West spend \$10,000,000 a year for binding twine, the tax on which is \$2,000,000. A Western Senator moved to put binding twine on the free list. I clapped my hands and said "Hurrah!" and I made a speech, and

### Every Democratic Senator

voted to take off the tax and relieve the Western farmers.

In the South we make 7,000,000 bales of cotton every year, and it costs the farmers \$3,000,000 per annum for cotton bagging. I moved to put cotton bagging on the free list.

Every solitary unwhung member of the Republican party, except one, opposed it. The ink wasn't dry on the amendment to exempt binding-twine before they were guilty of this meanness. It was shameful. I never got madder in my life. I could hardly restrain myself. But I did, though I could not help telling them about their pure cussedness.

### A Good Joke.

The taxes are high enough now, and yet the McKinley bill increases them. It reminded him of two Irishmen. One owed the other (a storekeeper) a debt, and he told him that he would let him settle it with a good note. Pat offered his own note. The storekeeper said he must give security. He went off and got Tim Morony to sign it, and presented it. The storekeeper looked at the note and said: "Now wasn't it bad enough without Tim Moroney's name?"

### A Few Facts.

Thirty five per cent. has been the tax on cotton ties heretofore. The McKinley bill doubled it and made it 70 per cent. There is not a pound of ties made in America, and they doubled the duty out of pure cussedness.

There was not a pound made in the United States. A fellow in Dakota discovered a mine on his land and the tax was carried up from 35 per cent. to 107 per cent.

The average tax on woolen goods was 68 per cent. This means that when you buy one dollar's worth of goods you pay 68 cents in tax and 32 cents for goods. The Republicans reduce the tariff on spices, &c.—where the revenue all goes to the government and increases it when the manufacturers get it.

### National Issues.

The Senator then paid his respects in vigorous terms to the conduct of Speaker Reed, and dwelt at length upon the Force bill. He declared that it was the last test of manhood, and if the people submitted to it "may the Lord have mercy on your souls." There is not a stump-tail, yaller dog in Wake county for whom I have not more respect than the North Carolina fellow who favors the Force bill. He believed we would have the next House and President, and then if we get the Senate if the Democrats do not repeal all the laws that oppress us, I will never ask you to vote the Democratic ticket again.

### Personal Allusions.

He concluded with some personal allusions. Said that he came into public life in 1834 in the ablest Legislature that ever met. He sought to prevent the war, but said he went with his people. Like the drinking man with his drunken friend he said: "I cannot pull you out but I will get down in the gutter with you." He had tried to help and lift up the people. Only once had they disagreed with him, and that was upon the Sub Treasury bill. Here his speech was similar to that made in Goldsboro which was printed in full in the CHRONICLE of September 16th. He had never fooled the people, but had always given them his opinion upon all public questions.

### The Sub-Treasury Bill.

He opposed the Sub-Treasury bill: 1. Because it was unconstitutional. The constitution gave no express or implied power to lend money to any body. I cannot violate any oath to support the constitution.

2. It was impracticable. But he said he would have been glad to have supported it if it was unconstitutional, so anxious was he to serve his people, and do what they desired.

Relief must be sought by repealing bad laws and not by enacting other laws. If there is a tack in the bottom of your boot, you don't buy a new boot. You remove the tack. Above all, there is no hope for the farmer except by strengthening the Democratic party.

### The Farmers' Alliance.

When the Farmers' Alliance was first organized he was very apprehensive—not for his own sake, for he could afford to step aside whenever the people said so, without a word of complaint. I feared that the great army of relief—the Democratic party—might be disorganized. Thank God, when I came down here there was scarcely a ripple. Alliancemen had baptized their baby at the Democratic altar, and everywhere Alliance men and non-Alliancemen were working together as though they were one. When he saw the bitterness in other States and the peace and harmony here, it made

him so glad that he was alive that he was almost dead. He had never been so proud of the people of North Carolina. God bless you, every one, and give you wisdom. I believe we have the most conservative people in the world, and the most upright people.

### Wake County Affairs.

In regard to the condition in Wake, I am satisfied. Don't concern yourself about me. Elect your nominees. When we have elected them and whipped the enemy, then we can speak of other matters. There ought to be no division in Wake county. The whole Democratic ticket ought to be elected, and he hoped that every Democrat would rally to the support of the ticket.

### The Vance Question.

I want to say to you: I have never had any desire to make myself boss. I despise bossism. I deny that I have ever desired to make myself an issue. God forbid that I should make myself an issue. When a legislative candidate is for me, I am glad. When he is against me I am not pleased. All I ask is and all my friends ask is that the nominees go into the Democratic caucus and abide by its decision. I don't know that they have a right to ask more. I am willing to trust to a Democratic caucus. If they don't want me again in the Senate, I don't want to go.

After stating that for years he had opposed National Banks and is seeking to secure the repeal of the tax on the circulation of State Banks, SENATOR VANCE closed with an appeal to the people in the language of the town clerk of Ephesus: "Do nothing rashly," and to be earnest and active for Democratic success.

He sat down amid shouts and applause from the great crowd of farmers and merchants, mechanics and lawyers, men, women and children who had heard him with growing interest for more than two hours. During the speech he was often interrupted by laughter and applause, and not a few tears were seen to trickle down the faces of the brave and devoted men who heard him. It was a very great speech—as plain and direct as language could make it—but very strong, very compact, very convincing. The people heard him gladly, and fervently prayed a "God bless our greatest statesman."

### MR. B. H. BUNN.

Our present and next Representative in the U. S. House of Representatives was next introduced. He did not make a speech owing to the fact that dinner was ready, but announced it to be his purpose to speak, beginning next Tuesday, in every township in the District if possible. He would meet the people and would allow no man to take the cloak of the Alliance and try to conceal his Radicalism. No man should accept a Radical nomination and secretly send out Democratic doctrine without exposure.

He said he stood with the Farmers' Alliance in their demands, and he would expose the attempts to misrepresent him. He was more deeply interested in farming than any candidate. He was glad to meet the people, and he promised that the standard of Democracy should not trail in the dust so long as he was able to bear it aloft. His ringing, earnest, inspiring words were heartily cheered, and the people hurraed for their next Congressman.

### HON. "BUCK" KITCHEN SPEAKS

After dinner the crowd gathered at the pavilion again, and called on Hon. Buck Kitchen to speak.

He protested against speaking at such a time, but the crowd would hear him, and he proceeded to infuse some of his sound and pointed Democratic doctrine into them. He thundered first against the iniquitous tariff. He said that the system of national banks was the monster which sapped the substance and life out of the people, and went into an elaborate exemplification of the fact. He said that the working people of the little State of Massachusetts had been able to put \$219,000,000 in the savings bank of that State, and then recited the fact that all of North Carolina was worth but \$218,000,000. Then he said that the State of Massachusetts was worth \$3,200,000,000, which was but \$160,000,000 less than the combined value of all the Southern States east of the Mississippi river. He showed how this had been brought about by the tariff, which enriches a manufacturing State, and draws impoverishing taxes from agricultural States.

He dealt some sledge-hammer blows at the pension law. He could not find words that would portray the villainy and unscrupulous robbery practiced by the pension department. When that law was first passed, it was given out to the world that \$5,000,000 would pay all the pensions which the government ought to be expected to pay; but since that time pensions had increased from year to year until now—thirty years after the war—we were paying out \$118,000,000 for pensions, and if the provisions of the dependent pension bill should be put in operation, it will require at least \$200,000,000 to pay the pensions which would be demanded.

He had been to Washington and had seen a string of men nearly a mile long—each waiting his turn to fill an application for pensions. He had never seen a better dressed crowd of men in his life. They wore fine clothes and had gold watches—had never suffered an hour in all their lives—many of them were worth from one to ten thousand dollars, and yet they were demanding pensions and getting them. All this money went North. None came South, and it was paid with the money which was extorted from Southern farmers and Southern people by the tariff.

Then Mr. Kitchen put in some of his staggering remarks about the white man who would vote a negro ticket, or who would scratch a white man's ticket.

Mr. Kitchen's speech was the last one of the day, and though he spoke for a long time, he held the interest of a good crowd of listeners.

### Famine and Plunder and Murder.

[By United Press.]

Suakim advises report the famine in the interior as terrible. Caravans are plundered by the desperate natives to obtain food, and the owners are murdered if they resist.

## THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

### LABOR BILLS NOT DISCUSSED UNDER THE FIVE MINUTE RULE.

The House Going For Some Postoffice Villainy—Providing Against Further Defalcations A La Silcott.

[By United Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In the Senate this morning the calendar was taken up. When what are known as "Labor Bills" were reached, Mr. Harris objected to their consideration under the five minute rule. He said three of these bills proposed to go into the general question of regulating the labor of the country. A question of that importance could not be considered under the five minute rule, and he therefore objected to the consideration of the bills at this time. The bills were accordingly passed over.

House bill to amend the alien labor law was taken up. Mr. Gorman said the majority had agreed upon an order of business for the remainder of the session, and that labor bills had been assigned a place and would be considered when they were reached in that order. Therefore, with a view of having a fair consideration of each of them, which he trusted they would have before the Senate adjourned, he objected to consideration of the bill.

The bill was laid aside without action.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Senate bill to establish a U. S. land office and to provide for the settlement of private land claims.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Ransom, Stewart, Hoar, Morgan, Pasco and Reagan.

### House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The House this morning took up the conference report on the land forfeiture bill.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in charge of the report made a brief explanation of its provisions.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, expressed a preference for the bill as it passed the House originally.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, believed the bill, in its present shape, would further postpone the restoration of the public lands.

Mr. Forney favored the bill because it settled all difficulties in his State.

After further debate the conference report was agreed to.

The conference report on the bill to establish a public park on Rock creek in the District of Columbia, was then taken up. The report was agreed to; yeas 123, nays 65.

Mr. Payson submitted a report on a bill authorizing the entry of public lands by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes. Adopted.

Mr. Enloe brought up a resolution which recites that it is alleged that the postmaster of the House, J. L. Whea, whose duty it is to let contracts for the carrying of the mails, let the contract to one Samuel Cubertson for \$5,000 a year on the condition that Cubertson should pay to Wheat \$150 a month out of the money received from the government for his services, and that Wheat did receive that sum for five months; and directing the committee on postoffices and postroads to investigate these charges and such other matters as pertain to Wheat's administration of the postoffice of the House of Representatives. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Payne, of New York, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the Silcott defalcation, called up the bill defining the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The accompanying report explains its provisions. It is in substance as follows: It enables the Sergeant-at-Arms to make requisition directly upon the treasury for the pay and mileage of members, and constitutes him in terms a disbursing officer, limiting his compensation to his present salary. A bond in the sum of \$50,000 is required. The bill was passed.

Mr. Bouelle, of Maine, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill appropriating a million dollars to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase nickel ore or nickel matter for the manufacture of nickel steel armor, and asked for unanimous consent for its consideration.

The House then, at 5:20, adjourned.

### Death of Mr. A. M. Hewitt.

[Special Cor. of State Chronicle.]

HICKORY, N. C., Sept. 24.—Hon. A. M. Hewitt died at his home in this county on the 21st inst. He represented this county in the lower house of the General Assembly, session 1889, and his record was such that he received the Democratic nomination at our late convention to be his own successor in the session of 1891 by acclamation. He was one of the leading farmers of the county, and a conspicuous representative of its interests. Our county and State can ill afford to lose such men.

E. L. CLINE.

### TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

[By United Press.]

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Twelve persons employed on board the steamer Pandora, at Armstrong ship yard, at New Castle, were so badly scalded by escaping steam, caused by an explosion on board the steamer, that they will die.

LISBON, Sept. 25.—A commercial panic prevails. The leading banks are in a precarious condition, and the crisis is imminent.

### Dunlap's Hats.

These hats are recognized throughout the United States as being the most "correct styles."

We are sole agents in Raleigh for Dunlap's hats, and gentlemen desiring the best goods and most correct styles are invited to see the new fall shapes, recently opened.

With our "conformateur" and improved "bat blocks" we are enabled to fit perfectly, the most irregular shaped head.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

## WINSTON-SALEM.

### Much Tobacco of Good Quality—No Bucking Against Sam Jones—Numerous Newsv Notes.

[Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.]

WINSTON, N. C., Sept. 25.—Our warehouses have been full of new leaf tobacco the past week. As was predicted by the writer, the heavy rains that fell recently damaged the crop to some extent, nevertheless its brightness and body show up well, and old buyers say that new tobacco has not been seen in many a year that could eclipse the present crop in beauty and value.

News was received here late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Samuel Kousaville, son of the late well-known Dr. Kousaville, died in Thomasville yesterday morning early.

News also reached here that Mrs. Mollie O. Hoskins, wife of Mr. D. A. Hoskins, of High Point, died at her home early Wednesday morning.

Last night the Tennyson & Dawson gift carnival and specialty show, exhibited to a full house at Brown's Hall and was well received.

Next week Hettie Bernard Chase and company will play "Uncle's Darling" here instead of at Wilmington, as the company decided to let Sam Jones alone in his glory.

Now that the regular Winston team has disbanded after having won the championship of the South, the funny teams are being organized. Next Friday afternoon the clerks and tobaccoists will play against each other for the benefit of the Twin-City Hospital.

The next Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant church of the State will meet here.

The next session of Orange Presbytery will be held here also at an early date. Homes are already being provided by the people of the city for all the preachers and laymen that may attend.

Mr. Washington Duke, and son, B. N. Duke, were here yesterday looking around the city, and it is stated on good authority that they will make a handsome investment here at an early date.

It has leaked out that a company of about four of our best business men will at an early date take up options on about 500 acres of land bordering on Salem and part of Winston and form a Land and Investment company with a large capital. They will improve the lands by laying them out in lots, avenues, parks &c., and put them on sale early in the spring. This will be another big move for the development of Winston-Salem.

Col. F. H. Cameron, of Raleigh, is in our city for a few days on business.

Mrs. Janet Wilson, mother of our townsman, Mr. Peter M. Wilson, who has been on a visit here, returned to her home in Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday.

M. VICTOR.

Don't postpone it, but go and register to-day.

### The Great Horse, Pamlico.

The New York Herald, under the head of "Profitable Trotters," has the following to say of Pamlico—the great horse owned by Mr. W. P. Batchelor, of Raleigh:

Prince Regent, the chestnut stallion by Mambrino King, won \$7,250, including first money in the great race at Hartford, and Pamlico, a young bay stallion by Meander, earned \$6,00